Probability that They Will Sive Up Their publican Organization—The Scunto Fleetion Will Probably Not Be Disturbed-The Court Stood Two to One in the Case, and Both Becistons Express Confidence b the Good Intentions of the Legislators,

Torena, Feb. 25,-The Supreme Court delivered an opinion to-day in what is known as the Gunn case, an application for the release of L. C. Gunn from arrest for refusing to testify before the Elections Committee of the soand which incidentally involved the question ration. The majority opinion of the court establishes the legality of the Republican House. and represents the judgment of Chief Justice Horton and Associate Justice Johnston, who

Associate Justice Allen, who is a Populist, shosen at the last election, filed a dissenting epinion in which he holds the Supreme Court has no authority to inquire into the organization of a legislative body. The opinions are diametrically opposed and are supported condemned according to the political senti-ment of the individual.

There was great anxiety to hear the deeisions, and the court room was crowded throughout the forencon. It is a small apartment in the basement of the original wing of the capitol building and has limited facilities for auditors. The legal fraternity and the Logislatura were well represented, and many ladies were present. Chief Justice Horton's opinion was oral, and the delivery occupied

The scope of the opinion and the earnest manner of the Chief Justice indicated plainly that the Court had not been able to reach unanimous agreement, hence the spectators were not surprised when Justice Allen delivered the dissenting opinion. The judgment of Chief Justice Horton regarding the matter involved in the controversy is condensed as

On the question of jurisdiction the court could not rass by its duty because the question was doubtful, or because the task was an unpleasant one. The question at issue involved the libert for a citizen of Kansas who had been placed under arrest for contempt, therefore it was necessary to determine whother the House which authorized the arrest had any legal con-

If there were but one House to consider the duty would to plain, but the fact that there are two Houses makes it incumbent upon the court in considering the merits of the case to inquire into the composition of the two bodies and the manner of their organization.

Section 503 of Metrary on Election Law was

then quoted to the effect that only those holding the usual credentials of membership could be allowed to participate in the preliminary followed by partinent quotations from Cushing's Manual to the same effect, and from a late decision of the Supreme Court of Nebraska,

"It is contemplated that each House of the Legislature shall be organized by the persons who are prima facto members thereof. It requires no argument to prove the disastrous consequences of a different construction of the

Constitution."
The statutes of Kansas require that the Legislature shall be constituted only of those members who hold certificates of election from the State Board of Canvassers, and detail the routing by which those certificates shall be authorized. Obedience to these states

tail the routher by which those certificates shall be authorized. Obedience to these statutes has reen the custom and usages in kansas for thirty years, and, the Judge said. Inases for thirty years, and, the Judge said. Inases for the binding force of law and evidence upon questions of this character.

No fraud first fixen alleged in the action of the State Canvassing Board in the recent election, and the estatished rule was that the certified members were endited to organize the Legislature. The dark of the law that the certified members were endited to organize the Legislature. The law find decide such contest cases as might distributed before it.

"Wherever the universal sule has been disregarded distributed and violence and already holodshed have always occurred. The hepublican House, or Dourines House, contained a majority of the certified members of that branch of the Legislature, sixty-four in number, afterward augmented to sixty-seven by the admission of Rosenthal and the accession of two other Demogratic members.

"This gave the Bougiass House an unquestionable constitutional House of Representatives. This organization was perfected before either the Governor or the Senate had recognized the Dubamore House. It is true that the Douglass House had recognized the Buhamore House. It is true that the Douglass House had recovered no such recognized the right to protect itself, to issue

recognition, but it was a duly organized House for other than the mere purposes of legislation.

"It had the right to protect itself, to issue subparas, to do shase things which pertain solely and exclusively to itself. Delays on the part of the House in communicating with the Governor of the senate, or on the part of the Senate or Excentive in recognizing the House, would not invalidate its organization.

"The foundissilouse, having thus organized in a constitutional manner, had the right to make a fourfail, and that journal is conclusive upon this Court. It is said that the Court has no nower to inquire by que warrante into the rights of the memography of these bodies. "This istrue, and this Court itself has so decided; but when this Court has the ultimate right to mass upon the legality of the acts of the Legislature.

"It is claimed that the Douglass House has been oblicrated by the recognition of the Dunsmore House by other departments of the Government, and the Court admitted that after such recognition of the Dunsmore House by other departments of the Government, and the Court admitted that after such recognition of the Dunsmore House by other departments of the House ment of the House of the Court admitted that after such recognitions of the Dunsmore House by other departments of the House ment, and the Court admitted that after such recognitions of the Dunsmore House by other departments of the court mainted that after such recognitions of the Dunsmore House, the opposing House had voluntarily abandended its ordinal shows that it has been doing or attempting to do, business overy day of its session.

"It has challenged the rightfulness in the

journal shows that it has been doing, or attempting to do, business every day of its session.

"It has challenged the rightfulness in the Dunamore House, and has protested against the action of the Governor and Senate in every possible way. This Court must take notice of all the usual and ordinary incidents that are transacted aroput us. Now the Dunamore House never had building as there is a legal and constitutional floure, corrying on business, this question of the foliage as there is a legal and constitutional floure, corrying on business, this question of the de facto Legislature has not risen tethat dignity of position that entities it to the recognition of this Court."

In conclusion the Court said. "From all that we have said our conclusion is that the House known as the Douglass House is the legal and constitutional House it has the power to compel witnesses to attend and testify before it and punish for contampt any witness who refuses when proverly subplement.

"It has been surgested that we should hasitate to give an opinion upon the constitutionally of either of these bodies, because unpleasant compilications might arise therefrom It has even hoar suggested that the Governor and the Senate will not find their way clear to act with the legal Hebre, and therefore propositions may fail Affid-All of the departments of the Governments of the Governments will be closed.

"We trust that such will not be the result. "We believe that the Covernor is honest and

charitable, and criminal institutions will be closed.

We trust that such will not be the result. We believe that the Covernor is honest and satisfic. We believe that the Senate and the members of both these contending bedies are honest and actuated by worthy motives. We trust that there may be some way by which the House and the fact and the Governor can set tegethers intelligent and the Governor can set tegethers and the manner of the concern the people and the satisfied in this case are above party analysis state. The gravity of the situation we felly understand. Certainly no constitutional er-sublic question can be more solemn than the one now before us.

"While we deplore the occasion which compels us to hear and determine this case, we feel constrained by the imperative command of the Constitution and by the conscintions discharge of our duties to declare our views irrespective of policy, and irrespective of expediency."

respective of policy and irrespective of expediency."

The FOULIST SIDE.

Associate Justice Allen, in delivering his opinion, said that if was with great rejuctancy and with a high tender for the other members of the court that he dissocied from their conclusions. The case was so far reaching in its consequences that he felt that sufficient time had not been afforded for a satisfactory examination of the authorities and opered and precedents and he preserved the right to prepare a more elaborate opinion at a future time and correct any errors he might make in the hasty and incomplete consideration he had been able to give the law and evidence. He thought the court had exceeded its authority in deciding questions of this character in a collateral case and passing judgment upon matters which it could not do in a direct proceeding.

He held that legislative and executive branches of the diovernment where entirely distinct and that norther could rightfully assume the fundious of the sther. It was the duty of the Government what body he should recognize as the House and what body as the Senate. A like duty develved

on the Senate to determine with what bedy J. W. MACKAY SEEMS SAFE. t would cooperate.
A cursory examination of the Republican fouae journal had convinced him that a nuorum of legal members did not participate in that organization. Of the tavores recorded, we were ineligible to membership because her were Postmasters, and one had been hown to be a citizen of Okiahoma and not of laness.

they were Postmasters, and one had been shown to be a citizen of Oklahoms and not of Kaneas.

This would bring the Republican membership down to 61, or two less than a constitutional quorum. He did not think the question of the legal organization of the Populist House was involved in the present case, but there were many reasons why the Populist House should be declared legal.

It had been recognized by the Governor and Senate, and has for forty days been engaged in the transaction of public business, paying bills which were concurred in by the Senate, approved by the Governor, and recognized as legal enactments by the official State paper. He was present in the Senate when the resolution to recognize the Populist House was adopted and had heard it ascribed by Hepublican Senators that such a recognition would settle the question conclusively, and he felt that great weight should be attached to the legal dissernment of the Republican Senators.

It was conceased in the argument of counsel that this court would have no power in action brought directly by one of these contending bodies against the other to decide and determine this controvers, and to ous the wrongful body. "If this court cannot decide that question directly, how can it do so in a collateral case?"

He recognized the necessity of performing a public duty and believed that power should reside somewhere for settling controversies, but did not believe the Constitution gave the Supreme Court any power to examine into the composition of the lawmaking branch of the

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reside somewhere for settling controversies, but did not believe the Constitution gave the Supreme Court any power to examine into the composition of the lawmaking branch of the State Government.

The Governor must determine for himself regarding the organization of the House, and a similar duty devolves upon the Senate. In many States and under many Constitutions the high branch of the Legislature is usually determined as the court of last resort.

"For many years the Senate of the State of New York was the ultimate court of appeals for the determining of all matters in that State. The House of Lords has been for centuries the highest tribunal in England for the determination of legal controversion.

"I do not know at this time if any such tribunal exists in any of the States, but when it assumed that the Senate of this State is abody whose decision and determination may be brushed aside as if it were not valid, when it is assumed that the Executive of this State, acting within the limits of his duty, acting in the executive department of the State, acting within the limits of his duty, acting in the executive department of the State, acting within the limits of his duty, acting in the executive department of the State, is not to be respected, and that his determination is not conclusive and he is not entitled to the respect of this Stribunal, I am forced to enter my dissent and non-concurrence from such expression of opinion.

"When this Court adopts the rule that a State Board of Canvassers by the certificates which it issues may determine assolutely the question as to who shall constitute the House of liepresentatives of this State, it adopts a far more dangerous rule than the rule which is contended for on the other side.

"As to the dire consequences predicted in the event of the continuance in power of the Populist House, it may be assumed that all men who are intrusted with power will act honestly and unrightly.

If we assume that the legislative body will act otherwise than in conformity to the Constit

ass the appropriation bills, and adjourn dur-ing the coming week.
Leaving the responsibility for blocking the theels of State government upon the Supreme ourt and the Republican party, the affecthes f W. C. Webb and G. C. Clements were vio-nated counselled extremo resistance. The diress of Frank Doster was more moderate atone, and seemed to make the most favora-le impression upon the members.

address of Frank Doster was more moderate in tone, and seemed to make the most favorable impression upon the members.

It is probable that the entire work of a legislative body sitting for jorty days was never before nullified by a Supreme Court, and the Populists are very sore over the result, many of them being inclined to denounce the lawyers and radical politicians who advised a course of action from which they have emerged with humiliation.

The caucus appointed a committee of two Senators and three lepresentatives to confer with the Governor and decide upon the question of yielding obedience to the Court by recognizing the Republican House. The Republicans have notified the Populists to appear in the Douglass House by 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon or have their reasts declared yearant, and the Populist committee will report to the caucus before that time. Many of the Populists are disposed to accept their places in the Republican body rather than prolong the controlors, but they declare their purpose to carry the matter before the people in the next campaign with a view of securing undisputed control of all branches of the Government.

Gov. Lewelling asys he will do whatever his people desire, and that they always stand for aw and order. He is an strong in his belief as ever that the court has no right to interfere in the organization of the Legislature, but as a matter of expediency he will not object to a recognition of the Douglass House if the Populist desire it.

Speaker Dunsmore of the Populist House said his adherents might abide by the decis-

ulists desire it.

Speaker Dunsmore of the Populist House said his adherents might abide by the decision, but they would not do so without expressing their views in some vigorous way regarding the usurration of power by the lieuphilican Judges in the interest of the Repub-

prossing their views in some vigorous way regarding the usurpation of power by the liepublican Judges in the interest of the Republican party and the railroads. He believes the
light against corporations has just begun in
Kansas, and that the people's party will be
made stronger by reason of the partisan action
of the Supreme Court.

The general sentiment of the Populist members seems to be in favor of abandoning their
organization and amalgamating with the
Douglass House. Representatives Campbell,
Whitting, Eyan, Dougherty, Morrison, and
other prominent members express a desire for
a reconciliation as a matter of public duty, but
all condemn the court and protest that they will
seek redress at the polls.

It is not now believed that the scheme for
holding another Senatorial election will be
further considered. The withdrawal of B. P.
Waggener as a candidate has discouraged the
movement, and since the declaration of
the two Democratic Representatives, Chambers
and Meagher, that they will not participate
in another election, it is though the Republicans will drop the matter so far as the Kansas
Legislature is concerned, and let the question
he settled at Washington on the contest papers
filed by J. W. Adyagainst Senator-elect Martin.

CARRIED OFF HER CHILD BY FORCE, The People of Dover Side With Annie Hoyt's Adopted Parents.

Mornistown, Feb. 25 .- Dover is indignant over the attempt made by Annie Hoyt's mother to take her from the Park Hotel, where she ives with her adopted parents, by whose name she has long been known. The mother is a Hungarian named Demyen.

who three years ago found service at the Park Who three years ago found service at the Park Hotel. She seemed wholly indifferent to her child, and left her to Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt, who live at the hotel.

The child is now 12 years old, and is a great favorite in the town. She is very pretty and has attracted much attention.

When she left the hotel Mrs. Demyen said she was going to marry a man named Gazor.

has attracted much attention.
When she left the hotel Mrs. Demyen said she was going to marry a man named Ganor, and she was soon after known to be at Luxemburg keeping a boarding house for Hungarian miners.
The dwelling is a two-room blacksmith's shed. On Feb. I the woman reappeared, and through a lawyer named Fitzlerbert claimed the custody of the child, who showed such abhorence of her mother that Justice Gago decided to leave her with the Hoyts.
To-day while the child was looking out of the window of the hotel parter the mother and her lawyer seized her and dragged her into the street. She clung to a tree until her hands were forced loose. Her cries roused the neighborhood, and 200 reople gathered around. An attempt was made to drag her into a store, but Dentist Vreeland and Henry Newlirk standing in the door, prevented an entrance. Policeman Hogan took the whole party to Justice Gage and preferred charges of disorderly conduct against Mrs. Gabor, who was fined \$2.

The crowd had pressed into the office, effecting an eatrance by every means. Mrs. Gabor paid her fine and the Judge remanded her child to Mr. Hoyt's care, after payment of a nominal bail of \$5 to reappear before him on Tuesday next.

Bonts of the Ravenswood A. C. LONG ISLAND CITY, Feb. 25 .- The second trials and final bouts of the Ravenswood Boat lub's boxing tournament came off to-night in Puritan Hall, Borden avenue. The attend

in Puritan Hall, Borden avenue. The attendance was large and the bouts hotly contested. The results:

One Hundred and Fifteen-pound Class.—Second trial bouts. First bout, Jack Thornton, Bull Gars B. C. defeated T. Mcadama, Hudson River A. C. second bout, the referres stopped the bout and awarded it to William Gilfoyle, Star A. C., who had for an opponent John Herrick, Cross Town A. C. defeated Menry Gilloke, Staa A. C. Second bout, between C. W. bibree, Williams A. C. and James McAulife. Thereferres awarded it to Silbree. Third bout, W. Absru, Greenwood A. C. defeated Nomas Junes McAulife. Thereferres awarded it to Silbree. Third bout, W. Absru, Greenwood A. C. defeated Menry House, Cable A. C. There are supported to bout in hird round. Fith Bout.—W. Faynton, Frances A. C., defeated Jack Ryan, Greenwood A. C. The referres topped the bout in third round. Fith Bout.—W. Faynton, Frances A. C., defeated Jack Ryan, Greenwood A. C. The referres topped the bout. On the Commence of t d-and fifty-eight-pound Class-First bour. Star A. C. defeated Mike Patten, tireen

Travel to Chicago by the famous " Limited " of the

HE TALKS WITH HIS PRIENDS, AND WILL PROBABLY RECOVER.

His Assallant Cannot Get Well and Appears to Have Lived a Double Life-Haired of Millonnires His Constant Thought.

San Francisco, Feb. 25. -Unless some unexpected complication arises, J. W. Mackay will be all right in a few days. W. C. Rippey, his assailant. is certain to die. He has not regained consciousness since he turned the pistol on himself and fired. There were many allers at the hotel to see Mr. Mackay during the morning, but only his most intimate friends were allowed to see him. Mr. Mackay conversed cheerfully and appeared to be in no pain whatever.

Cablegrams and telegrams continue to come to him in large numbers, and his secretary is kept busy answering them. A despatch from Virginia City was received saying that the shooting of Mr. Mackay had caused intense excitement among the Comstock miners. At meeting of friends, miners, and superintendents held at the International Hotel, the fol-

owing resolution was adopted: Your old friends of the Comstock, which include a large majority of the population, con gratulate you on your providential escape from the bullet of the assassin, and hope for

The shooting of Mr. Mackay has revived recollection of a remarkable incident in his career over twelve years ago, and one which has been ost sight of generally. Mackay, like all the bonanza millionaires, was a shining mark for blackmailers, but it was generally understood that no one could make anything out of him. However, in February, 1870, a well-planned attempt was made to bleed him of \$200,000. but his revenge was so crushing that the two blackmailers were in San Quentin prison within three months, and no one since tried to follow their example. In that year the public was startled by the filing of a sult for \$200,000 damages by William Henry Maginnis Smallman against Mackay for allen ating the affections of Smallman's wife Amelia and breaking up his home. The complaint specified that Smallman, who was then purser on a China steamer, had married in Februgry, 1878, Amelia Hodgdon, a remarkably handsome young woman, but that in the following year he discovered that she had been unfaithful to him, and he accused Mackay.

Every detail of the lives of the Smallmans was dug up, and it was shown that the woman was an adventuress who had dabbled in stocks and tried to get pointers from Mackay. When he refused to give them the suit was brought in revenge. Mac'tay set the detective machinery to work, and in two weeks Smallman dropped his suit; but Mackay didn't relent. In April he succeeded in inducing William Cooper, a credulous old man, whom the Smallmans had swindled out of \$0,000, to bring suit against them. They had secured mining stock from Cooper under the pretext that they could handle it better than he, because Amelia got pointers from Mackay, and appropriated it to their own

noter than he, because Amelia got pointers from Mackay, and appropriated itto their own uses. So complete was the case that the smallmans were convicted and sentenced to serve eight years each in State prison. They got out in six years by good conduct and are living here now. Their prompteenviction was a telling blow to blackmailers in this city, and probably saved leading California millionaires much trouble and expense.

Mackay differed from all his partners in his ideas of personal safety. He never employed a body guard, and doclared frequently that Gould and others were feeling to hive private detectives to protect them from assant, as a man desporate enough to shoot at them wouldn't be deterred by a small army of attendants. It is doubtful whether Millionaire Fair has ever spent any money for police protection, for until recently he was a marvel of physical strength, and was as handy in boxing as Mackay. The feats of both in suppressing rebellious miners on the Comstock form part of the history of the bonanza lode.

One of the curious features of the tragedy of yesterday was the letter which lippey left addressed to a morning nowspaper. It showed blainly that he had carefully planned his work. After dwelling on the fact that he had salways paid his debts, and that he had lost \$25,000 in mining stocks, he added: "I have sowed my corn and I have reaped tares, but the man that sowed the tares and reaped. If he don't harvost a whirlyind it will simply be because I have neither nerve nor strength to pull a trigger. These me in Pine street have driven me to desperation, and had I the power to-day I would wipe them all off the face of this same city. They have been the cause of more destitution, more demented men, more suiddes, and the direct cause of separation and bestruction of more destitution, more demented men, more suiddes, and the direct cause of separation and bestruction of more hampy homes than any body of perjured villians that God ever suidered to live.

Denver, Feb. 25.—W. C. Rippey, who shot Mr. Ma

It from Virginia, and was fairly well on the followed the business of trading in fast horses.

In 1874 Rippey first met Mackay. Mr. Mackay was then in Denver, and the two were introduced. This fact is a direct contradiction of the report from San Francisco that Mr. Mackay does not know his assailant. Mr. Leichenring, who introduced them, asserts that the men were well acquainted and had donlings together. Rippey left Denver in 1876.

SEATTLE, Feb. 25.—The wile of Wesley C. Rippey, who yesterday shot John W. Mackay in San Francisco, lives in Seattle, where, since 1870, she has been the proprietress of the Denver Lodging House. In an interview with a reporter to-day she told of her connection with the arred speculator.

Mrs. Rippey is about 40 years old, and said she was Rippe's second wife, having married him in Denver in 1876. At that time he was proprietor of the Tremont House, and represented to be worth \$180,000. The year before he had made \$110,000 in one mining deal.

About a year later they came to California, where Rippey had been a pioneer of 4t. On arriving in San Francisco he immediately entered into stock sbeculations and lost heavily.

"I have known him to lose \$10,000 in a sin-

entered into stock speculations and lost heavily.

"I have known him to lose \$10,000 in a single day," said Mrs. Rippey, "and naturally his losses made him morose and hard to get along with. We lived together nearly four years, but he became so disagrecable through his losses that I could no loager live with him, and my daughter and I went to Denver.

"I waited a year and he did not contribute to my support, so I applied for and obtained a divorce. For nearly eight years I did not see nor hear from him. Then I went back to California and lived for three years in San Francisco. We met several times and were on perfectly friendly terms. He was a regular stock crank. He could pay no attention to anything else, but was completely wrapped up in stock speculations.

"For eight years he had been fighting the

crark. He could pay no attention to anything else, but was completely wrapped up in stock sneculations.

"For eight years he had been fighting the Stock Board, of which Mackay was President, with poor success. It seemed to have embittered him. I lived in San Francisco three years on my return here. On several of our meetings he spoke bitterly of Mackay, Fair, and other millionaires. Mackay lie was especially litter against, because he spent money out of the country.

"Once Mr. Rippy said to me impressively, when I die it shall either be a millionaire or a rauper: if as a pauper somehody will get hur. When I strike, I will strike hard. These people who have been victimized in the stock Beard shall be averaged."

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25.—Wesley G. Rippey years ago was well and favorably known in tincinnati? His wife at present lies at death's door at the home other son. W. C. Rippey, Jr., at lidewild. Another son lives at 551 Eastern avenue. The former is a Government gauger, and the latter. William, a manufacturer of preserved goeds on Long worth street.

Thirty years ago the father was a shipbuilder here, well known in river circles. He took his family to Cape Girardeau, Mo., and deserted them. The boys brought their mother back to this city, where they have since lived. At long intervals they heard from the lather was received from a San Francisco bank asking information about Rippey, who had rented a safe deposit box. Nothing more was heard of the missing husband and father until a reporter informed them of yesterday's affair.

A Young Negress Thirsts for Blood.

A young colored woman staggered into the Thirtieth street police station last evening with blood trickling down her right arm and told the Sergeant at the desk that she had seen stabbed and was going to die. She said been stabbed and was going to die. She said that she was Malvina Haskins. 10 years old, of 210 West Twenty-ninth street, and that she had been wounded in a lager beer saloon at 230 West Twenty-ninth street. Her wound was superficial.

She had just gone to the hospital when a man came in with a gash on the right cheek and another on the right arm. He said he was Chris Winnekess, a bartender at 230 West Twenty-ninth street, and that Malvina had stabbed him. He said she had come into the saloon and jumped upon him like a fury. She had afterward cut herself, he thought.

Other seople in the saloon corrotorated this story. The girl, who was drunk, was put under arrest.

The Bennsylvania's Washington Trains.
The superb service of trains run by the Pennsylvania Railroad between New York and Washington makes this the favorite line to the capital. The trains are fast and frequent. -din.

INDIANS AS LUMBERNEN.

The Logging Business Among the Red M of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Washington, Feb. 25.—In the current dis-cussions of the industries for which the West-ern Indians are fitted, few details have been given of the development of logging among certain tribes or bands. A single fact which will give an idea of the extent to which this occupation is carried on is that the act of June 12, 1890, allowed the Menomonees of Green Bay agency. Wisconsin, to cut and market 20,000,000 feet of their timber annually. A year ago eighty-three of these Indians made contracts for this purpose, at an average price for their labor of about \$3.41 per thousand feet. This gave the highest of them \$3,580.50 for the season's work, and the lowest \$204.60, the average being about \$822.61.

There was also the money coming from the sale of the pine logs, which, at \$10.58 per thousand feet, as disposed of by sealed pro-posals, amounted to \$211,600. Out of this there was paid for salaries of superintendents scaling, for advertising, &c., \$4,411.25, while to the Indians for their labor was paid \$68,276.88. This left a balance of \$27,782.38. to be placed to their credit and used for their benefit, and a further balance of \$111,129.49, to carry five per cent, interest, and hereafter to be so used. Certainly such a showing for one tribe in a single season is creditable and promising. The workers get fair wages, and

the whole tribe is accumulating a capita In addition, permission was issued in 1891 to use the tops and butts of the pine trees which have been cut and banked, for shingle bolts or firewood. This added to their receipts, but last year the permission was not renewed. Some of the Indians think they should receive larger pay for banking; but the

One danger which has to be carefully guarded against is that of depredations upon Indian timber reservations, either with or without the connivance of the Indiana. At Fond du Lac reservation, in Minnesota, there was an extensive robbery of the Government several years ago. It was found upon investigation.

tensive robbery of the Government several years ago. It was found upon investigation. as Commissioner Morgan reports, that under the direction of the Government farmer, J. S. Stack, 10,275,792 feet of sawlogs had been unlawfully cut and sold, for which he received \$83,785,004. He had also sold a large quantity of telegraph poles, railroad ties, cedar paving, and posts, cut on the reservation. The lumber dealers, however, bought the timber from Mr. Stack in good faith, and the company which took much the greater portion applied to Agent Lealey for information as to Mr. Stack's authority to sell it, and was niformed that he had full authority. Hence Agent Ballin recommended that no suits should be brought against these innocent purchasers, although the contracts made with them were really fraudulent and in violation of the law. Commissioner Morgan held that the original fraud witiated every transaction connected with it; but in view of all the circumstances, he also was of coinion that the purchasers ought not to be subjected to suits. The Commissioner Mr. Stack paid to the loggers a price less than was roceived by him from the purchasers, he was liable in a civil suit for the difference. Mr. Stack was of course removed and Mr. McLennan appointed to succeed him as farmer. Then an effort was made to establish a shingle and lath mill to utilize the vast amount of waste timber which had been left on the ground by the choppers during these operations.

Another case of depredation occurred recently on the Lesch Lake and Lake Winnibgoothish reservations in Minnescota. Contracts had been made by two Minneapolis firms or companies with Charles Losh for 1,000,000 feet, of timber with Shorageeshig for 250,-000 feet, and with several other Indians. It was found, however, that under these contracts a large amount of green standing timber had been unlawfully cut, and agents had to be sent out to investigate and stop these depredations.

It will be seen, therefore, that the cutting of

It will be seen, therefore, that he can be timber may be relied upon as a permanent and valuable source of income, on some Indian reservations, but that the Government is forced to keep a vigilant watch upon the manner of conducting it. The Indians engaged in such work receive good wages, and the net price of the timber at market rates is deposited for them in funds at a high rate of interest, except the portion which may be immediate.

OFFERED A HUSBAND FOR SALE, But He Wasn't Hers, and Mrs. Goetting

A well-dressed boy about 12 years old went o the branch office of the Brook yeer Freie Presse in Montrose avenue, Williamsburgh, yesterday morning and presented the following advertisement.

FOR SALE -- A woman wants to sell her husband Inquire at 44 Scholes St. Williamsburgh. Price, \$6.

There was no name on the advertisement. and the boy, when questioned, at first refused to give any information. Then he said that a voman, whose name he didn't know, had stopped him in the street near his home and given him ten cents to take the advertisement to the newspaper office.

The advertisement was rejected, and when

given him ten cents to take the advertisement to the newspaper office.

The advertisement was rejected, and when the boy left the newspaper office he was followed to 105 Scholes street, where Mrs. Louisa Goetting lives. It subsequently came out that she had written the advertisement as a loke upon Mrs. Lizzie Phillips, who lives on the third floor of 44 Scholes street.

Some time ago Mrs. Phillips began proceedings for a limited divorce against her husband. Mrs. Goeting had been Mrs. Phillips friend for many years, and she was subperned as a witness in Mrs. Phillips's behalf.

The case was tried in brooklyn on Thursday, and, to Mrs. Phillips's surprise, Mrs. Goetting gave evidence in favor of Phillips. The Justice reserved his decision. The two women met alterward in the corridor of the Court House, and there was a scene. Mrs. Phillips is alleged to have said to her former friend:

"Now that you favored my husband, after I had been your friend all these years, why

Friend:
Now that you favored my husband, after I had been your friend all these years, why don't you take him? Give me \$5,000 and I'll waive all claim upon him?

Mrs. Gostling admitted yesterday that she was the author of the advertisement, and that she wrote it as a joke on Mrs. Phillips. Both women are in confortable circumstances. Mrs. Phillips is about 34 years old, and her former friend much younger.

TRYING PRINCIPAL ELSTON. Three of His Elder Girl Pupils Testify Against Him.

The Committee on Teachers, Salaries, and thool Government of the Hoboken Board of Education is investigating the charges against Principal William H. Elston of school 5. The committee consists of Trustees Hess. Reid, and Cannon. It sits behind closed doors. Mr. Elston was present with his counsel, Judge
Abel I, Smith. At the request of Judge Smith
the witnesses were excluded from the meeting
room, and were taken one at a time.
The committee first took up the charge
against Principal Fiston of having brutally
beaten John Quirolo with a rattan. The evidence showed that the boy deserved punishment.

beaten John Quirolo with a rattan. The evidence showed that the boy deserved punishment.

Freda Potter, Mamie Disch, and Katie Rocco testified one after the other that when they were sent to the principal's room to be reprimanded he was unduly familiar with them. Under Judge Smith's severe cross-examination the children contradicted themselves.

Miss Leonard, the teacher who called the attention of President Russ to the complaints made by the girls of Mr. Elston's treatment, was subjected to a rigorous examination. She admitted that she was not on friendly terms with Mr. Elston, because he had required her to perform some disagreeable duty, but declared with emphasis that her sole object was to protect the children under her care.

Mr. Elston positively denied the charges and the statements made by the children. He said the door of his office in the school is always open when the children are there, and was open when the children are there are there are there are the committee will hear Judge Smith's argument on Monday evening and will report to the Board.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

The Ningara County Farmers' Ciub yesterday adopted a resolution strongly condemning the Personal Regis-tration bid. Freight engine No. 40 exploded four miles south of Cadilice, Mith, on the Toledo and Ann Arbor road yesterday. Freman Pat. O'Nell was kiled. yesterday. Pircinan Pat. O'Neill was killed.

Frank Kehr of Rochester, axed 17 years, slipped while holding an open knife in his hand on Friday. The blade was driven into he chest, cutting an arrery of the heart. He died instantly.

The warrant issued against Henry E. Dixey in the trombone case on Wednesday, in Rome, K. Y., did not charge him with intoxication, as stated. The error crept in through a misunderstanding.

D. H. Haistead, formerly of the St. James Hotel, New York, and the St. Charles, New Orleans, and E. W. Root, formerly of Leanueles, Cal., yesterday closed the lease for the Glarendon librel, in Saratoga, from Averill & Gregory.

The last Congress appropriated \$1,000,000 for the Averil & Gregory.

The last Congress appropriated \$1,000,000 for the construction of a harber of retuge at Point Judith, for which bids were opened in Newport on Friday at the United States Engineer' office. It is understood that Hugnes Brothers & Hangs of Syradose, pho made the lowest tid, will get the contract for store. Their process per ton, \$1,177-10 for core stene and \$1,277-8 for faciling store.

ALL ARE ASKING THAT AT LARE-WOOD, BUT NONE CAN ANSWER. on He be with Muhammad !- This to Mi More Possible than Probable, and is the Best Theory that Was Adva

LAREWOOD, Feb. 25.-If Mr. Hoke Smith had entured over to Lakewood to-day, as it was rumored in New York and as all lakewood expected, he would have been received with as gratifying attentions as mark the most suc-cessful public appearances of the great Col. Abe Slupsky. He has never been in Lakewood. Had he

come in the days before Mr. Cleveland had differentiated him from ten thousand other miths he would have got no attention what ever, except, perhaps, a smile from a head waiter. Now that he is known as the bearer and sole-custodian of the portentous name of Hoke, Lakewood would have given him its distinguished attention.

For Lakewood, so indifferent to the most of Mr. Cleveland's visitors, shares the national interest in Hoke Smith, and is examining him like every one else, both biologically and etynologically and sociologically. The rumor that he was in New York and

that he would be in Lakewood to-night set every one to looking out for him from the Jersey Central ferry house in New York to the allway station here. In a general way every one knows what he looks like-hig and heavy f goodly girth, and of round, jolly face. But aside from this every one felt sure that a

man bearing the name of Hoke would be

recognized at once, so the people on the boats

for each of the four afternoon trains were looking about expecting to see the friend and ally of Col. Dink Botts.

On the boat for the 4:20 train a crowd formed around the men, and as something seemed to be going on in the circle there was a general rush, even of the women, to see what the matter was.

"What's in there?" said one man standing tintoe at the edge of the crowd.

"I don't know," said his neighbor, "but I guess it's Hoke Smith."

This was passed around, and the pressure became so great that the centre of the crowd collapsed. There was a yell, a few curses, a "wot t'ell?" and from the midst of the crowd appeared a prize buildog with a blue ribbon around its neck. The dog was showing its teeth, as was its owner, also.

"Wat t'ell!" said he, "there ain't no Hoke Smith here."

And again in the train, in the parlor car.

Smith here." said he, there ain't no Hoke And again in the train, in the parlor car, there was a stir about Hoke. At one end sat a big fat man with a slouch hat at an angle upon his head. He had a moustache and an imperial. No doubt he had an honored name, but not the name of Hoke.

No one suspected him of being Hoke except a near-sighted woman at the other end of the car. She put up her ergelisses, and after a time called the conductor.

"Can you tell me." said she. "is that Mr. on you tell me," said she, "is that Mr. "Can you tell me," said she, "Is that Mr. Hoke Smith?"

There was inquiry over all Lakewood this evening. Every one was asking, "Have you seen Hoke Smith, or is there any such person?"

son?"

One person very near to Mr. Cleveland had the question asked of him. "Has Mr. Smith come?"

Who?" said the distinguished person.

"Why, Mr. Smith of Georgia."

"Smith " said he, with a puzzled expression. "Whom do you mean?"

"Why, Hoke Smith, of course."

"Oh, blank, said he, "Why didn't you say Hoke before?"

"Oh, blank," said he, "Why didn't you say Hoke before?"
As a result of the disappointment over his not coming all stories were set affoat to explain it. That which found most favor was that he and Muhammad Webb had come together, and could not be separated. It was said that they would be down in all probability Monelay with Col. Dinkhatts, possibly to urgo Weob's claims for the mission to Turkey. The only outbreak of feeling was in one of the cottages, in which the passers by could hear the sounds of acadent organ and a shrill voice wailing a song, of which the refrain was:

Ob, where, oh, where, has Hoke Smith gone?
Oh, where, oh, where, can he be?
With his name cut short and his hair cut long,
Oh, where, oh, where, can he be?

CARLISLE AT LAKEWOOD. Cleveland, Greshum, and He Have a Cou

ference About Silver. LAKEWOOD, Feb. 25.- This has been a day of Cabinet consultation on the installment plan. Mr. Gresham, the next Secretary of State, who came to Lakewood yesterday, left to-day for New York. Mr. Carlisle, who is to be next Secretary of the Treasury, arrived here this norning and will remain until Monday. Neither Mr. Gresham nor Mr. Carlisle had anything to say for publication.

There was an interesting conference at the little White House this morning before Judge Gresham left. One of the subjects discussed. and the one that is just now of great interest to Mr. Cleveland, was silver legislation, and he advisability of calling an extra session for the purpose of repealing the Sherman Silver Mr. Carlisle was very noncommittal on this subject to-night. A good deal of epposition has been develop-

recently to the proposition of solved to use every effort to bring about this solved to use every effort to bring about this repeal, and until he has entered the White House as President he will not make any public expression on the subject.

It is now about decided that the President elect and his party will leave Lakewood on a special train for Washington next Thursday morning. This train will acrive in Washington about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Cleydand special train for Washington next Thursday morning. This train will acrive in Washington about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Cleveland will make his headquarters at the Arlington Hotel until his inauguration.

It has been reported that he did not intend to make the Winter House his residence, but that he was making arrangements to leave the Admiral Porter house. A man who talked to Mr. Cleveland to-day about his Washington plans said to-night that Mr. Cleveland had no idea of living anywhere except at the White House while he was President, and that there was no foundation for the story that he was going to rent a house for his residence.

It is probable that there will be a dinner given to Mr. Cleveland by the cottagers before he leaves take wood. Col. Lamont, the next Secretary of War, will be in I skewood on Monday. Since Mr. Cleveland has distributed all his portfolios the Western delegations have stopped coming to Lakewood for their health. The story that Mr. Harrity was the last and fatal hurdle that prevented ex-Solicitor-General Jenks from landing first at the post in the race for Attorney-General finds many healievers here. No one doubt that Mr. Harrity could have had a Cabinet portfolio for himself. He did not want one, however, and it is generally believed that had he said the word Mr. Jenks would have been appointed Attorney-General.

TRACHERS AND WOMEN KNIGHTS. Lay Instructors in the Catholic Schools Ap-

peal to the Lady Gothamites. Some of the women lay teachers employed in the Catholic parochial schools, it was said yesterday, have appealed to the Lady Gotham Association, Knights officabor, to assist them n securing an increase of salary. The Lady Gotham Association is composed of garment workers. Many of its members are communi-cants of the Catholic Church. The teachers say that they are paid from \$25 to \$35 a month, and are expected to dress well and to board and clothe themselves. They say that public school teachers receive much higher salaries in proportion than they re-ceive. The Sisters and Brothers of the Church, who



which is the Best to try, out of all the medicines that claim to help women? Wouldn't it seem to be the one which costs you nothing unless it does help? That is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. There's no other. But if that doesn't benefit or cure, in the case of every tired or alling woman, she'll have her money back.

In building up exhausted or overworked women, and in all the weaknesses and disorders of womanhood, and hing can compare with this medicine. For periodical pains, prolapsus and other displacements, bearing-down sensations, weak back, and "female complaints" of every kind, it is a safe, certain, and guaranteed remedy. WHICH IS THE BEST TO TRY,

Where other things can only help your Catarrh for a time, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will completely cure. The makers of this medicine mean what they say—they effer \$500 reward for any incurable case of Catarrh. Sold by druggists.

WHERE, OH, WHERE, IS HOKE! Hood's, Cures

Terrible Headaches

Distressed and Discouraged Health all Broken-Thoroughly Built



Mrs. Eva Covert Of Bath, N. Y.

"I am glad to have my experience with Hood's Sarsaparilla widely known, because the medicine has done me so much good. I think it will benefit others who are out of health. I was in a very distressing and discouraging condition. I had no appetite whatever; could not sleep well; suf-fered with exeruclating headaches. I felt

Tired and Languid,

ad ne ambition, and seemed all broken down. After I had taken medicine prescribed by two of our best physicians, a kind neighbor ad-vised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I followed her advice, and the result is, I am perfectly well. I do not have the headaches now, sleep well, that tired feeling is vanished, and I am bright and ambitious. I can eat heartily at every meal and have gained in weight from 94 to 105 pounds. I do not have any distress in my

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

stomach, and epileptic fits, to which I was formerly subject, never trouble me now. I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarapparilla and do not wish to be without it. COVERT, Bath, Steuben county, N. Y. Hood's Pills act canly, yet promptly and emclent-y, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Paderewski was sufficiently recovered from his recent indisposition, caused by an njured finger of his right hand, to play yesterday afternoon. His hand was still slightly bandaged, but, in spite of obstacles, the planist never played so well as at this matince. His given him extraordinary strength and buoyancy and some fortunate association of events must have made him unusually joyous, .for he played as if inspired. In all that he performed he outdid himself. Every shade of expression was used to the best possible effect. while his execution was more finished and perfect than it had ever been shown to be, even though it has often been faultless. The remarkable part of his playing yesterday was the sunshine that seemed to pour itself from his spirit out over the music. His thought and its interpretation made an absolutely flawless union. Beethoven's Sonata Opu III. has generally been considered difficomprehension as well as of awkward passages. Yesterday Pader ewski's playing of it was a revelation. It showed it to be a consistent and beautiful composition, and through his intelligent and tender interpretation its roughness and its angularities were smoothed away, and the piece acquired a new and charming meaning. This acquired a new and charming meaning. This extreme felicity of rendering and a concentrated strength lasted throughout the concert. It was present in the noble Bach-Liszt tugue and in the Chopin polonaise as force. In the Traillons by Schumann and the pretty ctude by Chopin it took the form of a delicate conjecting with the keys. And in William Mason's Spring Dawn," which he played no doubt out of compliment to his triend and which was known and loved by many a student in the audience, how plainly Paderewski displayed his keen appreciation of the true intention and value of every bright and ingenious passage or bit of melody! The concert was a half hour into in beginning, but people forgot their impatience after the first low chords which told of the musical flow of magnetism possessed by the performer on this occasion. A crowded audience of deeply-interested listeners filled the half.

NOTES OF MUSIC PUENTS.

The fifth public rehearsal and fifth concert of the Philharmonic Society are to be given on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, respectively, of this week, at Music Hall. Herr Seid: will conduct and Mine, Camilla Urso is to be the soloist. The programme consist of Schumann's "Overture Scherzo and Finale, Op. 52; new concerto, in I major, for the violin, by E.

The Wagner concert given at Music Hall last Thursday afternoon was so successful that it is to be repeated on Thursday afternoon of this week. The principal selections from the Nibelungen Trilogy will be presented by the Symphony Orchestra and the following soloists: Frau Martha Burckard, Miss Lillian Blauvelt, Mms. Josefa Middecke Merckens, Mrs. Lens Luckstone

The second recitat by Mr. Plunket Greene and Henri Marteau is to take place at Music Hall next Saturda; afternoon, March 4. An extended and attractive pro-

"The Mountebanks" will have its last three per ormances at the Garden Theatre by the Lithan Rus sell company on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday nights of this week. The theatre will be closed on Thursday evening for full dress rehearsal of Lecocy's opera bouffe, "Giroffe Giroffa," which is to be produce opera bounte, "Girone birona, "and is to be produced on Friday night. This revival of "Girone-tirona" is to be one of Mr. Fretch's lest efforts in the line of aumptions scenery, restimes, and general stage offerts, and it will after! Miss Russell opportunity for the display of her capabilities in a new direction, that of comed).

At the Damrosch contert in Music Hall this evening Mr. Finnest Greens and Henri Marieau are to be the sudoist attraction. The formar is to sing eight numbers, including farer old fries songs, and the arts. "O tool, Have Merry," from Mendelssonias St. Paul. Marieau will play tearche's violin concerto and a potential by Victationa, before increasing the concertain numbers include Lient's symphonic poem, "setting states in the concept of the content of the concept of th

Beath."

Herr Seid's winter sea on of Sunday night concerts at the Lanux Lyceum will end with to-migat's concert, and a highly interesting programme has been arranged for the closing event. I we atty three first-class, so the sea of the control o

A concert in aid of the Diet Kitchen of New York with be given in Nadison Square tharden itali on Monda evening, Feb. 27. Mm. Forseh Madi, the Mendelsaolis Quartet Clob, Mesers, Bronkey, Friedlen, and Robert objective with the Arion Unorus, will appear on the occasion.

Manhattau Tennis Associatios Meeting. The Manhattan Tennis Association met last vening, at 125 West Eighty-first street, to elect officers and make preliminary arrangeelect omeers and make preliminary arrange-ments for the spring tournament. Repre-sentatives from the Arill. Fifth Avenue, and Lenos clubs, which constitute the association, were present. The following officers were

chosen:

Fresident J. M. White. Ariel Club: Vice-President.

H. Y. Thurber, I enox Club: Secretary and Treasurer,

A. D. Kenyon, Fifth Avenue Clab.

It was decided to hold the spring teurnament in early June and divide the matches over the different club fields. Final arrangements will be made at next meeting.

SOLD HER UNPAID-FOR PIANO

A SHARP SCHEME RASED ON THE

The Daughter of a Brooklyn Dry Goods Merchant Arrented for Swinding the Says It's a Case of Mistakes Identity. A well-dressed, middle-aged woman, who opresented herself as Mrs. Chester Thors. called last Monday at the plano store of Anderson & Co., at 560 Fulton street. Brooklyn, and purchased a \$250 instrument on the installment plan, signing the usual agreement to pay

The piano was sent on the following day to 108 St. Felix sireet, where, it was explained, she had furnished apartments. It was only on the day that the plane was purchased that the woman rented a furnished roam from Mrs. Bernard, the owner of the St. Felix street house

She did not occupy it, however, and on the following day she returned to the house and told Mrs. Bernard that she would have to change her plans, having just received a despatel from Tacoma, informing her that her husband had been killed in a railroad accident near that place, and that she would have to take

her departure for the West immediately.

She expressed her willingness to liberally repay Mrs. Bernard for any inconvenience she might be put to in the transaction, but Mrs. Bernard, who felt a womanly spripathy for her in her misfortune, told her not to bother herself about the matter. The visitor then ex-plained to Mrs. Bernard that she had given

plained to Mrs. Bernard that she had given orders to have her piano delivered at the house, and requested her to keep it until called for on the following day. Mrs. Bernard promised to do this.

An hour after her departure the plano was delivered at the house by Anderson & Co.'s truckman, and on the following day it was taken off by another truckman on an order signed by Mrs. Chester Thorn. On Thursday the police authorities became interested in the transaction, and traced the plano to the nuction rooms of Hegeman & Co., to whom it had been transmitted for sale by a woman who gave the name of Mrs. Carrie B. Jacobs and her residence 374 Greene avenue, D. B. Hydel, the manager in Anderson & Co.'s store, represented to Superintendent Campbell that Mrs. Chester Thorand Mrs. Carrie B. Jacobs were identical, and that it was a clear case of attempted swindling. The sale of the piano was announced for yesterder and Data it was better and large and Data it was a clear case of attempted swindling.

Amerson & Co. 8 store, represented to Superintendent Campbell that Mrs. Chester Thora
and Airs. Carrie II. Jacobs were identical, and
that a was a clear case of attempted swindling.

The sale of the piano was announced for yesterday, and Detective Serice ant Roche was on
hand when it was knocked down at less than
\$100 to a reprosentative of Anderson & Co.
lis was also on hand an hour or so later on
when Mrs. Jacobs called in response to a message from the auctioneser informing her that
the piano had been sold and asking her to
come and get her money.

As she steeped up to the desk Detective
Roche requested her to accompany him to
Police Headquarters. The woman expressed
much surprise on her way to Headquarters as
to what particular business the police authortities could have with her. When SuperIntendent
Campbell called her attention to the shady
plano episode and her connection therewith she
declared with much emphasis that she was
in complete ignorance of the transaction, that
she was not Mrs. Chester Thorn, had no
knowledge of the existence of such a person,
and that it was a clear case of mistaken
identity. Inasmuch, however, as Manager
Hyde, who sold her the plano, positively
identified ber as the purchaser, and Mrs.
Bernard was equally pronounced in her identification, the protesting prisoner was held.

It was soon established that the name Carrie R. Jacobs was her correct one, and that she
also lived with her father. Louis C. Wannamaker, a John street dry goods dealer, her
mother, and two children in the Greene avenus house. Directly after her arrest she sent
letters to her father and mother, notifying
them of the fact.

Mr. Wannamaker subsequently had an interview with his daughter at the station, and
last night both he and his wife said that the
matter was beyond their comprehension.

Their daughter, in their opinion, was out of
her mind, although both of them admitted
that she had nover before shown any insane
tendencies. Henry Jacobs, their daughter's
husband, is the editor of a pap

WOULD TRY THE FARIBAULT PLAN.

Father Corrigan Offers to Turn His Parochial School Over to the Hoboken Authorities, The Rev. Patrick Corrigan, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Grace, in Hoboken. has made a proposition to the Hoboken authorities to turn over to the Board of Education the parochial school connected with the church, and have it managed entirely under the direction of the School Board.

The only condition that he makes is that the priests shall be allowed to give the Catholic pupils religious instruction after the close of the afternoon session of the school.

The school is very large, containing about 1.000 pupils. It is supported by the church alone, and costs about \$15,000 a year. The Church of Our Lady of Grace has a large debt, and wants to save the \$15,000 now expended

and wants to save the \$15,000 now expended on the school and devote it to clearing off the debt.

Father Corrigan, in casting about for a way to do this, at last came to the conclusion that the plan instituted by Archibishop Ireland in Fairibault, Minn., was about the right thing. The proposition to the Hoboken authorities was the outcome.

The proposition to the Hoboken authorities was the outcome.

"I want to see the Faribault system established in Hoboken," said Father Corrigan, yesterday, "and se I would like to make a beginning right in my own parish.

"My object in advocating the change, of course, is to have my parishloners, who pay their share of the State school tax, get their just and fair part of the benefits to be derived from it."

It is said that ever since Mgr. Satolli arrived in this country and was made apostolic delegate. Father Corrigan has been warmly in favor of the Faribault system, and has wanted to introduce it into his parish.

The Catholic University at Washington, the present home of Mgr. Satolli, is said to be heartily in support of Father Corrigan in the movement. movement.

Clerk Darcy of the Board of Education said that since Father Corrigan started the idea, efforts have been made to induce the other Catholic churches in Hoboken to do the same thing and that the movement is likely to sue-

Brooklyn Orangemen Will Celebrate To-day The Orangemen of Brooklyn will march to-night to the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Club from their lodge rooms in Court and Schermerhorn streets. They will wear no regalia. The demonstration is in accordance with orders issued by Grand Master Robert W. Johnston as a celebration of Washington's Birthday. The Rev. Dr. Gregg will preach a special sermon for the occasion.

Woman's Influence.

Delicate women may exert much influence, but little in camparison with what it would be with abundant health.

The wife wants health that she may be the companion of her husband and her family.

Beware of dizziness, sudden faintness, irritability, backache, nervousness, extreme lassitude. depression, exhaustion, excitability, and sick headache.

These are sure indications of female weakness, some derangement of the uterus or womb; they are danger signals, which warn you to avoid a life of misery. Lydia E. Pinkham's Veg-

etable Compound goes to the root of the trouble, and drives disease from your

body. All druggists sell it.
Address in confidence,
Lypia E. Pinkham Mep.
Co., Lynn, Mass.

